

Ronceverte, the nearest railroad, a large amount of white pine.

The first circular saw mill and steam engine in brought to the Greenbank Community was in the year 1884. It was located about one hundred yards east of the county road on Dismal Run and was owned by a man by the name of Pain. The mill was operated by a man by the name of William F. Gum. The name Dismal Run came from the fact that the white pine and hemlock trees stood so thick that the sun could not penetrate the foliage of the trees and the place was so dark and gloomy that the early settlers dubbed it with the name "Dismal Run".

During the 80's and the 90's the St. Lawrence Boom and Manufacturing Company at Ronceverte cut hundreds of millions of feet of white pine. All of this white pine was driven down the Greenbrier to Ronceverte. During this time they constructed a splash dam across Rosin Run and, when they had the logs rolled in, they turned the dam loose and floated the logs to North Fork, thence to the Greenbrier River and on to Ronceverte. They began to open the dam on the logs about the latter days of February and about the first of May, 1883, they completed the drive to the North Fork. About two million feet of white pine was driven down the Rosin Run by the splash dam system. This work was under the supervision of Alex McLain and H. A. Yeager. The old splash dam is on the lands now owned by J. B. Sutton. The St. Lawrence Boom and Manufacturing Company also cut

cherry, walnut, ash, and poplar, and floated it down the river on rafts to Ronceverte. They perhaps cut more cherry than all the other kinds of timber put together.

The rafting points were, Clover Lick, Stony Bottom, Marlinton, Buckeye, and Seebert.

Then the railroads came and the oak, pine, hemlock, and spruce, known as the "Northern hardwood mixture" began to be developed.

The first big company to come into the county after the railroad was built was the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company at Cass. After forty years, it is still in operation. For twenty-five years they sent out a train load of twenty-five cars to Covington daily. At one time there were three thousand men on their payroll. This is the only big operation in the county at the present time. They are doing a lot of flooring and finishing lumber. If anyone in Pocahontas County were to order flooring from Montgomery Ward & Company, it would probably have come from Cass. The West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company use modern forestry methods so as to provide for a continuous crop.

The best measured acre of spruce in the county cut 144,000 feet. This was at Mountain Lick Run on Williams River.

About 1904, the Cherry River Lumber Company started operating in the County. They operated for thirty miles through the county and are still cutting.

For a number of years there were ten thousand men at work on the various lumber operations. Pocahontas County

has produced more timber than any county east of the Mississippi River. About 1915, when lumbering was at its height, the population of the county was about twenty-two thousand persons. When most of the operations had cut out the population decreased ten thousand.

The following were saw mill towns with an average population of three hundred: Wildell, May, Gertrude, Burner, Nottingham, Thornwood, Watoga, Campbelltown, Stilwell, Reintown, Winterburn, Hosterman, Clover Lick, Warn Town, Raywood, Deer Creek, and Denmar.

Many hundreds of miles of railroad was in operation. All of the companies operating at the above named towns had railroads, some as much as seventy-five miles.

Besides these large operations, there were many fair sized ones.

The cut over land has been largely taken up by the United States Government for the Monongahela National Forest, which owns seventy percent of the area of the county. The State of West Virginia owns twenty-two thousand acres in state parks.

The largest land holdings in the county belonged to the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company, the Cherry River Lumber Company, and the Pocahontas Tanning Company.

In reference to the operations of the St. Lawrence Boom and Manufacturing Company which I mentioned on page four, the first white pine cut to be driven down the river to them at Ronceverte, was in the year 1882 and John Driscoll was the man who had the contract. The white pine was cut on the Moore farm at Dunmore. About a year later, Capt. A. E. Smith and James Whiting under the firm name of Smith and Whiting started cutting white pine on Laurel Run where Denmark now is. They cut here and on Knapps Creek for six or eight years and each year had ten million feet of white pine driven down Knapps Creek and Greenbrier River to the St. Lawrence Boom and Manufacturing Co. at Ronceverte.

Note The may have been a log drive in 1872. There was one in 1874. From 1876 to the last drive in 1908, they were annual events on the river.